Section I. The police department of the city of New York shall consist of the following named officers: chief of police, captains of police, lieutenants of police, sergeants of police, policemen and doorners.

Sec. 2. Each ward in the city of New York shall Sec. 2. Each ward in the city of New York shall be a patrol district. The Common Council shall provide in each patrol district suitable accommodation for the patrol of such district to be designated "police station house." The patrol of each district shall consist of one captain of police, a first and second lieutenant of pelice, two or more sergeants of police, and such number of policemen and doormen as shall be apportioned to the district.

Sec. 3. The chief of police captains, lieutenants and sergeants of police and policemen, injund for the city and county of New York, shall possess all the power now possessed by the constables of said city and county, except they shall not be entitled to execute civil process.

execute civil process.

Sec. 4. The captains, lieutenants and sergeants of police, policemen and doormen, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Mayor in con-formity to the laws of the United States, of this State, and the ordinances of the Common Council, shall watch and guard the city day and night, and protect

the polls at elections.

Sec. 5. The chief of police, captains, lieutenants, sergeants of police, policemen and doormen, shall wear a suitable emblem or device by which they may

be known.
Sec. 6. Captains of police shall be deckmasters within their respective districts, and, aided and assisted by the licutenants of police and policemen, shall do and perform all the daties heretofore performed by Academyters.

within their respective districts, and, aided and assisted by the lieutenants of police and policemen, shall do and perform all the datics heretofore performed by dockmasters.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of sergeants, policemen and doormen, to obey such orders as they may from time to time receive from the chief of police, captains and lieutenants of police, respecting their duty; to report, through the captain and lieutenants, to the chief of police, all violations of the corporation ordinances: to preserve the public peace; to reader every assistance and facility to ministers and officers of justice; to report all suspicious persons, hawdy houses, receiving shops, pawnbrokers's sale, junk shops, second hand dealers' shops, gaming houses, all places where idlers, tipplers, gamblers, and other disorderly and suspicious persons congregate; to caution strangers and others against going into such places, and against pickpockets, watch stuffers, droppers, mock auctioneers, burners, and other victious persons; to direct strangers and others to the nearest and salest way to their places of destination, and when necessary, to cause them to be accompanied to their destination by one of the police, and perform all other duties which shall be prescribed to them by the mayor or chief of police.

Sec. 8. Punctual attendance shall be required of every officer, sergeant, policeman and doorman connected with the department, on all occasions; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the mayor from relieving captains, lieutenants, sergeants, policemen and doormen from duty for a limited time. No compensation shall be allowed such officers, sergeants, policemen and doormen from duty without permission, except in case of absence on sequent upon disease or injury contracted in the public service.

Sec. 9. In case of the absence of the captain of police, the duties required of him shall be performed by a first lieutenant, by reason of sickness or disability, the captain may, with the consent of the Chief of Poli

Sec. 11. At any alarm of fire, it shall be the duty of the captains of police nearest the scene of conflagration forthwith to proceed to the same with one platoon of their command, to be diligent in preserving order and protecting property. In case of riot or any sudden emergency requiring the services of the police, the captains of the police shall forthwith proceed to the scene of the riot with the whole police proceed to the scene of the riot with the whole point off dity, or any part thereof, and be vigilant in sup-pressing the same. Sec. 12. The Mayor shall detail from the police-sec. 12. The mayor shall detail from the police-

men a sufficient number to attend upon and to serve the process of criminal courts in said city and

Sec. 1. The Chief of Police shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the Board of Aldermen. He must be a citizen of the United States, a citizen of the State of New York, and an actual resident of the city and county of New York. His removal from the city and county shall vacate his office.

Sec. 2. The chief of police shall possess the powers of a police justice to entertain complaints in all cases when crimes have been committed, and to issue a precept for the arrest of the persons charged with having committed a crime, and to examine such person or persons. In all such cases he shall proceed in the same manner, and be governed by all laws relating to police justices in like cases, except that the Mayor of said city shall carefully review the affidavits made in the case, and also the examination of the prisoner; and if it shall appear that there is probable cause to believe that the offence stated in said affidavit was committed by said person or persons, the Mayor shall, by mittimus, commit to the city prison or take buil for his or commit to the city prison, or take ball for his or their appearance at the next court having jurisdic-tion over the case.

Bec. 3. He shall (subordinate to the Mayor) be the

chief executive of the police department, and shall obey, and cause the police department under him to obey, the rules and regulations prescribed by the Mayor in accordance with the provisions of this

Sec. 4. He shall repair to the scenes of fires, and with the assistance of the police force use every

Sec. 4. He shall repair to the scenes of fires, and with the assistance of the police force use every exertion to save and protect property, and remove, or cause to be removed, all idle and suspicious persons from the vicinity of the fire.

Sec. 5. He shall repair to the scenes of riots, and all tumultuous or unlawful assemblages, and, with the aid of the police force, use every exertion to disperse or arrest such persons as he may find engaged in breaking the peace, or who may aid or abet others so to do.

Sec. 6. He shall direct any or all of the police force to perform such duties as he may deem necessary for the preservation of the public peace, the prevention of crime, and the discipline and efficien-

cy of the department.

Sec. 7. He shall be aided and assisted by the cy of the department.

Sec. 7. He shall be aided and assisted by the members of the police department, be the superintendent of cabs and cabmen, hackney coaches and backney coachmen, stages, and accommodation coaches, or omnibuses and their drivers; carts and cartmen, and all persons employed to drive carts through the streets and lanes of the city of New York; public porters, hand-cartmen, venders of charcoal, firewood, hard coal, and boats and boatmen. He shall also be inspector of parabrokers shops, second hand dealers' shops, junk shops, and intelligence offices, and also keeper of lands and places.

places.

Sec. 8. He shall, with the approval of the Board of

Sec. 5. He shall, with the approval of the Board of Aldermen, appoint a clerk, who shall be known and designated as "clerk to the chief of police," and who shall perform all such duties as the chief of police shall direct.

Sec. 9. All vacancies in the office of chief of police shall be filled in the same manner as prescribed in section first of article second of this act.

section first of article second of this act.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of each ward shall nominate to the Mayor, one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant of police, and as many policemen and doormen as the ward may be entitled to by ordinance of the Common Council. The Mayor may appoint all or any of the persons thus nominated. Should the Mayor reject any such nominated for such places. Each of said persons so nominated for such places. Each of said persons so nominated must be a citizen of the United Reates, of the State of New York, and a resident of the ward for which he may be nominated; at the time when he presents to the Mayor the certificate of nomination, shall also present a certificate signed by twenty-five reputable citizens, (two-thirds of whom must reside in the ward at the time of signing the certificate,) certifying that they have been by twenty-live reputable citizens. (two-thirds of whom must reside in the ward at the time of signing the certificate.) certifying that they have been personally a squainted with the applicant for five years last past, and that during that time said applicant has borne a good character for honesty, markity and sobriety. He must also present to the mayor a certificate from a surgeon of the police department, certifying that he has professionally examined said applicant, and that he is a man of sound body and of a robust constitution, and is able to sustain the usual labors and exposures of a patrolman. He must also present to the mayor a certificate from the chief of the police, certifying that the said applicant can read with ease, and write legibly the English language, that he well understands the first four rules of arthmetic, and that he is a proper person to appoint to said office. All vacancies in any of said offices shall be filled in like manner. Removal from the ward shall veate either of mid offices. The members of the police department appointed after this act shall have gone into effect, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall only be removed for cause, as hereinatter provided.

Sec. 2. In making appointment under section first

sec. 2. In making appointment under section first of this article, the Aiderman and Assistant Alderman shall transmit to the Mayor, as hereinbefore pro-vided, a certificate of their nomination, which certifi-ate, with the determination of the Mayor endorsed

thereon; shell be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Sec. 3. In case of the refusal or neglect, from any cause, of the Alderman and Assistant Alderman to nominate the officers for said ward, as hereinbefore provided, within twenty days after notice of any vacancy or vacancies occurring in either or all of said offices, then it shall be the duty of the Mayor to proceed forthwith to make said appointment to fill said vacancy or vacancies, in the same manner as if said Alderman and Assistant Alderman had made such nomination, and under the same restrictions as provided in section first of article third.

Sec. 4. The Chief of Police and captains of police shall have power to suspend sergeants, policemen, and dormen for cause, and judges and justices shall have like power in reference to policemen detailed to their courts. In all such cases of suspension the officer making the suspension shall notify the Mayor or Chief of Police of such suspension in writing; which notice shall specify the grounds for such suspension, and contain the names of the witnesses to establish the charge. The Mayor may receive from any person complaints for cause against the Chief of Police, captains, lleutenants, sergeants, policemen, and doormen. In each case of suspension and complaint, notice to the accused shall be given, to afford him any opportunity to be heard in his defence. The Mayor or Chief of Police, except in case of charges against himself, shall examine witnesses, under oath or affirmation, upon the charges and in defence, and may for cause continue the suspension, remove the accused from office, or restore him to duty. In all cases in which the suspension is cominued, the party suspended shall be deprived of his pay from the date of his expension, and during the continuence of the same; but he shall not at any time be exempted from the performance of duty, unless the office, or restore him to duty. In all cases in which the suspension shall only mean a suspension than the same; but he shall not at any

in session, and if not, at the first meeting of the next regular session, accompanying the same with remarks and suggestions as he may deem proper. Sec. 6. There shall be kept in the office of the chief of police a book, in which shall be entered the names of each and every officer, sergeant, policeman, and doorman connected with the police department, as hereinbefore mentioned, the time of appointments in each case, and the time of any removal from office or the recurring of any vacancy.

Sec. 1. The compensation of all officers, policemen sec. I. The compensation of all officers, policemen and doormen shall be fixed by the Common Council. Police officers, when sent out of the county on public business, shall be allowed all necessary expenses upon the same, being sworn to by said officers and approved by the Mayor and allowed by the Board of Sunervisors.

approved by the Mayor and allowed by the Board of Supervisors.

Sec. 2. The salaries of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, policemen, and doormen, shall be paid by the Comptroller, by warrant, semi-monthly, on the same beinglendorsed as correct by the clerk to the chief of police. The captains of police, and in their absence the lieutenants of police, shall receive the pay of the sergeants, policemen and doormen, and pay the same over to them as often as received, and immediately on receipt thereof, and shall account therefor, under oath, as shall be prescribed by ordinance of the Common Council. The captains and lieutenants of police shall give bonds for the faithful performance of all duties enjoined on them by this act, in the sum of three thousand dollars each, to be approved of by the Mayor and Comptroller.

Sec. 3. All officers, policemen and doormen hereinbefore mentioned, shall subscribe and take, before the Mayor, the constitutional oath of office, which oath shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Sec. 4. No member of the police department, no

the Mayor, the constitutional cath of office, which cath shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Sec. 4. No member of the police department, no magistrate, clerk of police, nor any person authorized by law to arrest persons charged with criminal offences, shall demand or receive any present or reward for services rendered, or to be rendered, unless with the knowledge and approbation of the Mayor; such approbation to be given in writing, and to be entered in a book to be kept in the Mayor's office; any such officer who shall demand or receive any present or reward in violation of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and on complaint being made to the Mayor, he shall forthwith summon the accused, together with the witnesses to establish the charge, to appear before him, and on the charge being established by the testimony of competent witnesses, the Mayor shall immediately remove the accused from office.

Sec. 5. Sections twenty and twenty-one of an act entitled "An act relative to the powers of the Common Council of the city of New York, and the poli e and criminal courts of said city," passed January 23, 1833, shall apply to all penal ordinances passed by the Common Council of said city," Sec. 6. No person connected with the police department shall be liable to military, fire or jury duty.

Sec. 7. All ordinances, parts of ordinances, re-

dely.
Sec. 7. All ordinances, parts of ordinances, resolutions and acts, now in force and inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, re-

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Committee on Police of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, have reported an ordinance providing for the establishment of a river police—an organizatio very much required for the protection of life and property—and on Thursday night, the 10th inst., it was adopted by the above body, unanimously. The following is a copy of the document:—

An ordinance relative to the establishment of a

An ordinance relative to the establishment of a river police. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Conneil convened, do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. A river police, to watch, guard and protect, by day and night, all persons and property affoat on the waters adjacent to and within the jurisdiction and on the piers of the city and county of New York, is hereby established.

Sec. 2. The chief of police in and for the city and county of New York, shall be the chief officer of the river police, hereby created, and shall have power to direct any or all of the members of said river police to do and perform all such duties as he may, from time to time, deem necessary for the protection of

to do and perform all such duties as he may, from time to time, deem necessary for the protection of persons and property on the rivers adjacent to, and on the piers of the city and county of New York.

Sec. 3. He shall proceed, immediately after the passage of this ordinance, to select from among the members of the police department, so many policemen as, in his judgment, may be necessary, who shall constitute the river police hereby created, and who shall obey and be subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Mayor for the government of the police department, the laws of the State of New York, and the ordinances of the Common Cenneil.

of New York, and the ordinances of the Common Council.

Sec. 5. He shall purchase one or more such boats (not to exceed six) as may be best adapted for the purposes herein intended, and provide them with such appurtenances as may be necessary to enable the river police to effectually protect persons and property, and to pursue and arrest persons engaged in depredating upon property, or otherwise violating the penal laws of the State on said waters and piers.

Sec. 5. Each boat shall be manned by one coxswain and three or more men, and said boats shall be designated by separate alphabetical letter, as

designated by separate alphabetical letters, as

swan and three or more men, and said outs shan be designated by separate alphabetical letters, as A. B. &c.

Sec. 6. He shall select one person, who shall be designated and known as Sergeant of River Police, whose duty it shall be to superintend the operations of the river police, and to obey, and cause the men under him to obey, all such orders as he may receive from the Chief of Police.

Sec. 7. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay all such expenses as may be from time to time incurred by the chief of police in the purchase of boats and the necessary appurtenances provided for in section four of this ordinance, and the expenses of erecting boat houses, and keeping the boats and boat houses in repair, on the affidavit of the chief of police that such oils are correct, and that such expense was necessarily incurred in carrying into effect the objects provided for in this ordinance.

Sec. 8. The sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of carrying into effect the provisions of this ordinance. Sec. 9. This ordinance shall take effect immedi-

FATAL ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—We learn that on Friday night, last week, an attempt wamade to rob the house of a Mr. Nissley, residing near Elizabethtown, Lancaster county. On that day the made to rob the house of a Mr. Niesley, residing near Elizabethtown, La roaster county. On that day the chimney of his ho we was swept by two chimney sweeps. While they were present a man came to Mr. Niesley's and paid him several hundred dollars, in the night Mr. Niesley was awakened by the falling of a stove pipe in a lower room of the house, and going down, heard, as he thought, a noise in the chimney. Taking a gan, he went to the chimney, and called out several times to the person or persons there to come down, or he would shoot them. Not coming, he fired his gun at ran lom, when down fell a negro mortally wounded. Mr. Niesley sent immediately for a physician, but haven, he arrived. fell a negro mortally wounded. M. Nissley sent immediately for a physician, but bafor, he arrived, the negro was dead. He was found to be one of the sweeps who had been there doring the day, and was armed with a loaded pistol, a large butcher knife, and a hatchet, both newly sharpened.—Harrish Wg Telegraph, Feb. 11. Telegraph, Feb. 11.

A woman named Norah Gehoe was burned to death at Pittsburg, on the 7th instant, by falling into the fire while in a state of intoxication.

thereon, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the | Annual Report of the Commission

gration to the Legislature.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emiration has been forwarded to the Legislature, and having had an opportunity to examine it, we present the following analysis :-

The report opens with the declaration that "the year 1852 has been the most important in the history of the Commission, for the number of diseased and destitute emigrants thrown under the charge of the Commissioners, during a winter of uncommon severity and duration." All the buildings at the Marine Hospital, and at Ward's Island, were filled to overflowing, and it was also for a long time necessary to provide shelter and partial support in the city for a greater number than ever before of accently arrived foreigners. Typhus fever, of the most malignant kind, prevailed extensively, and cholera and smallpox also made their appearance at the Quarantine and Ward's Island, and continued during the summer, after the ravages of typhus fever had ceased. It is stated that "all the means at the disposal of the Commissioners, as well pecuniary as in buildings and supplies for the sick and destitute, were insufficient to meet these emergencies, without the aid of such credit as could be obtained for the time, and such buildings as could be procured on lease or otherwise." The approach of summer gradually lessened the demands upon the Commission, and the pre. sent year has opened under much more favorable

The total number of vessels employed in conveying passengers during the year 1852 was 2,196. The passengers during the year 1822 was 2,194. The whole number of passengers landed was 349,144. Of these 39,152 were citizens, and 300,992 aliens. The emigration from Germany was the largest, and embraced the upprecedented number of 118,611 From Ireland there were 118,231 And from other countries 64,250

Total 300,992

The number received into the Marine Hospital was, (including those remaining on the lst of January) 15,182 Sent to New York City Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital Lunatics cared for . Number supplied with board and lodging. .
Buried in the city
Temporarily accommodated at Intelligence
office. 20,339 97,229 Forwarded inland
Provided with employment.
Relieved in the several counties of the State 4.168

Grand total relieved, forwarded, and pro-vided with employment in the city and State.

Number of days spent in the Marine Hos-181,00 pital ... In Hospital and Refuge on Ward's Island . Total days in both institutions 975,051

Total days in both institutions ... 975,051

The past year's returns exhibit the largest emigration that has ever yet occurred, and it exceeds that of 1851 by 11,319.

The German emigration has more than doubled the average of preceding years, and embraces 48,728 more than in 1851, while the Irish emigration has fallen off 45,119, and is nearly one quarter less than in 1851.

than in 1851.

The emigration from England appears to be gradually on the increase, and forms about one tenth of the whole.

The whole number of emigrants who have paid commutation in the port of New York, since the organization of the commission, in 1847, is 1,643,222

The intelligence office in Canal street, a large church on Duane street, and a spacious brick building on Third avenue, were all used as temporary boarding-houses at some time during the year. Physicians were appointed to attend the inmates requiring their services. Every exertion was made to preserve cleanliness and to prevent annoyances, yet this could only be partially effected.

As many as 117,500 received temporary relief of food and shelter, or other aid, in the city, and nearly all in the earlier months of the year.

all in the earlier months of the year.

The Commissioners are fully sensible of the evils likely to result from any extensive indiscriminate assistance afforded in this manner, or in similar ways, if habitually provided. It was resorted to only from unavoidable necessity, and the several buildings used for the purpose were closed as soon as practicable.

as practicable.

The system of the intelligence office has been continued with many beneficial results. Through its means 14,971 persons have been provided with places or employment.

REFUGE AND HOSPITAL ON WARD'S ISLAND. The property purchased at various times Ward's Island, and held by the Commissioner Ward's Island and held by the Commissioners in trust, is stated to be over ninety-five acres, the cost of which was \$63,818 83. This land, independently of the improvements, is said to be now worth \$100,000, and might even be estimated at \$150,000. Eleven acres, in addition, are also held on lease, and some of the most important buildings have been erected upon the leased property. Seeing the importance of procuring the fee of this leased land, the Commissioners have treated with Mr. R. B. Minturn, the owner, and agreed to give him \$14,000; but owing to the present pecuniary embarrassment of the fund.

to the present pecuniary embarrassment of the fund, the payment has not been made, and the title conse-quently has not been perfected.

An account of the buildings on Ward's Island hav-ing been given in the last annual report, they are not An account of the buildings on Ward's Island having been given in the last annual report, they are not now described. A long wooden edifice was destroyed by fire in August last, together with its forniture. The sum of \$4,750 55 was recovered from insurance; and although this sum was less than the original cost, the Commissioners have erected with it a more commodious building in another location. The additional wooden hospitals, mentioned in the last report as under contract, have been compieted, after an unexpected delay, and are found to be highly serviceable. Experience having convinced the Commissioners of the necessity for some hospitals of a superior class, a premium was offered for a plan for a single large hospital. Various plans were submitted, of great merit, but the deficiency of their means, with other considerations of expediency, induced the Commissioners to lay them aside, and to substitute several separate brick hospitals, parallel to each other, each being 150 feet long by 25 in width, of one lofty story above a high basement. Four of these have been contracted for, at an expense of \$4,221 each, and they are now in process of erection.

The supply of Croton water, by means of a pipe

of \$4,221 each, and they are now in process of erection.

The supply of Croton water, by means of a pipe passing under the bed of the river, has continued to be ample and regular; but apprehending that serious inconvenience would result from any accidental interruption of the supply from this source, it was determined to construct a reservoir on the island, to be kept constantly filled. This work has been accomplished by Mr. B. M. Clark. The estimated cost was about \$2,50c, and it is computed to hold 1,099,583 gallons of water.

gallons of water.

The same plan of instruction for the children on the island has been continued, and with excellent effect as to their order, discipline, and morals.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENT ON WARD'S

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENT ON WARD'S ISLAND.

The medical and surgical service on Ward's Island continues the same as at the date of the last report. It is conducted by the medical board of eight visiting physicians and surgeons, and the assistant resident medical staff. The admissions into both these departments during the last year exceeded those of 1851 by 242. 10,966 were received and cared for in the hospital, and 7,321 were treated in the refuge department.

Circumstances compelled the reception of many cases of contarious and infections disease at Ward's

cases of contagious and infectious disease at Ward's Island, and 1.203 cases of typhus fever came under the hospital treatment. Asiatic cholera also made its appearance on the island during the summer; but the disease disappeared after a few years. the disease disappeared after a few weeks, as unac-countably as it had appeared, but not until it had attacked 132 patients, of whom seventy-one died. The statistics of the hospital department proper for

1852 are as follows:—
Whole number cared for in the hospital du-

Whole number cared for in the hospital during the year 10,966

Of whom there died 1,261

Discharged, cured, or relieved 8,942

Remaining at end of year 823 10,966

The mortality was about 10 9-10 per cent, or half per cent less than during the preceding year, and the deaths include those from cholera, typhus fever, and 211 from consumption. Many capital and difficult operations were performed with gratifying success. The average time spent in the hospital by parallel who died was 33 4-5 days. The Commissioners think that many advantages would arise from having a separate hospital of their own for insane emigrants, who now number 353, and the expenses of whose care and treatment has to be paid to other institutions. Their means, however, do not at present justify their incurring the additional expense which would be necessary for that purpose.

The total number of persons cared for in both departments on Ward's Island during the year, including those remaining on the first of January, 1852, was 15,182.

was 15,182. The disbursements on account of the re-

fuge and hospital, as classified, were \$230,845 20
Unclassified expenditures, on account of
the same, (stated in another part of
the report, to be for "contingencies on
account of commutation fund.") ... 64,273 13

pital, in causing an increase in the number of patients who were received there.

The number remaining on the 31st December, 1851, was.

Received during 1852.

Total number under treatment during the year.

8,387 year. 8.887 This is said to be a greater number than during any preceding year, and exceeds that of 1851 by 2.544.

The number at one time was as great as 1,409. On the 1st of July it was reduced to about 500, and in the last week of the year it was only 318. Ship fever was the prevailing disease during the winter, and the aggregate number of cases is put down at 3,040. The disease is stated to have been very severe, and was accompanied by an augmented mortality, 513 having died from it. Alhaion is made to the death of the late Dr. Doane, Mr. Butler, the steward, and Dr. Kingsbury, one of the physicians. The numbers were so great that recourse was had to the use of the United States public stores for hospital purposes. The cholera visited the institution during the summer, and carried off 131 inmates. At different periods smallpox also prevailed extensively among emigrants from the continent of Europe. There were 678 cases of variola. The whole number of deaths in 1852, at the Marine Hospital, was 1,561.

The Commissioners had required the health officer-to perform the duties of physician in chief, and also those of superintendent, up to the period of the death of Dr. Doane, on the 27th January. Since then they have placed the medical treatment of the sick under the charge of a chief physician and other salaried physicians, with additional temporary medical aid when required. They have also established a separate office of superintendent. The Commissioners highly eulogize their own subordinates, and attest to the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties. During the year considerable repairs and improvements have been made; and having obtained a lease from the Secretary of the Treasury, they have converted one of the public stores into a washhouse. They think they have been justified in doing this, atthough the property does not belong to the State. The number at one time was as great as 1,409. Ou

the State.

The Quarantine dock has also been repaired, at a cost of about \$2;000.

The whole number of patients treated at the Marine Hospital, (including those remaining, both at the commencement and close of the year,) was, as the commencement and close of the year,) was, a already stated, 8,887. The disbursements on account of the Marine Hos pital and Quarantine, for the year, were:—

Classified expenditures \$107,187 55 Unclassified FINANCES.
The aggregate receipts of the Commissioners of Emigration, from all sources, during the year 1852, amounted to. \$572,529 59
The total expenditure of the year was 569,516 74

Balance in bank..... Balance in bank \$2,812 85 During the year, a mortgage of \$80,000 was paid off, and another mortgage was obtained for \$150,000 from the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The annexed is an abstract statement of the com-

mutation fund for 1853 :-Balance of fund on the 1st of January, 1852.

Amount of commutation money received for aliens.

Commutation of special bonds.

From owners of vessels for violations of law \$16,417 30 455,236 50 10,965 80 For mortgage of real estate.
From trustees of Seamen's Fund and Retreat
Advances to emigrants for transportation inland, refunded
From Irish Emigrant Society, for same purpose 80,000 00 689 56 264 64 purpose Amount for support of illegitimate children From insurance for damage by fire 236 78 388 00 4,750 55 3,105 46 For sundries, (as in appendix,).

\$572,329 59 Total For erection of buildings, improvements, For erection of buildings, improvements, and repairs.

Reimbursements to counties
Do. to Governors of Almshouse
Do to institutions
For Commissioners office, salaries, wages, &c.

Salaries of agents in Buffalo, Rochester, and Albany
For intelligence office in Canal street.
For temporary refuge in Third agence. 15,428 52 5,420 41 21,000 89 6,857 50 For intelligence office in Canal street.
For temporary refuge in Third avenue.
For temporary refuge in Duane and
Church streets.
For support of Emigrant Refuge and
Hospital on Ward's Island.
For contingencies on account of commutation fund.
For support of Marine Hospital and
Opporation 6,249 44 210.268 77 64.373 19 107,187 55 Quarantine or contingencies on account of Marine Hospital 19,122 00

Aggregate debt on 31st Dec., 1852,... \$204.304 62 \$225,000.
Since the Commission was organized, in May, 1847, as much as \$300,000 is asserted to have been spent in the purchase of lands, erection of buildings, wharves, &c.
In view of the present embarrassed condition of

In view of the present embarrassed condition of the fund, and the claims upon it, the Commissioners think it evident, that without some additional income the actual debt must continue to augment each year—"slowly, it may be hoped, but inevitably." They, therefore, petition that an addition of fifty cents a head be made to the present rate of commutation. They also request certain other amendments to the emigrant laws, which they deem of importance, but which it is not necessary to particularize here.

The report closes with some general remarks as to the management of the business of the Commission, and is signed by all the Commissioners except Mr. Dillop, the President of the Irish Emigrant Society. This gentleman signs the affidavit required by law,

This gentleman signs the affidavit required by law but "further saith not."

but "further saith not."

We have endeavored to give above a fair and straightforward synopsis of their report, as made by the Commissioners themselves. The attention of the Legislature is anxiously directed to the subject, and we believe that there are several propositions before that body for introducing important and radical changes in the laws relating to emigrants.

Board of Supervisors.

FEB. 14.—His Honor the Recorder in the chair.

The minutes of the last proceedings were read and approved.

BILLS PAID.

R. H. Bishop, \$129 for forty-three days work in copying election returns; W. P. Brennan, \$120 for the same; Benjamin Willis, \$225 for making indexes, by order of Committee on County Offices; to John R. Lyndecker, \$313 for similar services; to George P. Bickford, \$285 for the same; to John Ahern, \$180 for the same; bill of H. Vandervoort, Clerk of Sessions, \$120 for extra services.

DOCTOR'S BILL FOR ATTENDING INQUESTS.

The bill of Dr. Lidell, for \$1,110 for attending at inquests, was ordered to be paid.

OFFICERS OF THE COURTS.—THE BOARD CONSUMING

A discussion arose on a resolution offered by the Recorder, empowering the Judges of the Supreme Court, Superior Court and Common Pleas, to nominate to this Board the officers of the several courts. nate to this Board the officers of the several courts.

After about a dozen amendments having been offered by Alderman Tweed, and negatived by the Board, the same Alderman (Tweed) moved that the Board take a recess for ten minutes. This was also negatived by a large majority, and it was then moved to lay the resolution on the table. This was also lost. Alderman Tweed moved that its consideration be postponed until the next meeting of the Board.

Alderman Denman opposed this conduct of Alderman Tweed, which was but a waste of time, and done for the purpose of delay. The motion was put and

man Tweed, which was but a waste of time, and done for the purpose of delay. The motion was put and negatived, by a majority of 18 to 3.

It was then moved that the Board adjourn. This was negatived by a vote of 13 to 6.

The resolution was ultimately referred to the Committee on County Offices, and the Board shortly after adjourned to the first Monday in March.

Brooklyn Post Office.

Brooklyn Post Office.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR—Perhaps through your columns I may be able to rouse the citizens of Brooklyn to take some steps for the redress of a grievance which very seriously affects their interest. It relates to the Post Office, and may be briefly state thus:

Suppose two letters are posted on Monday from Boston—the one directed to New York, the other to Brooklym—that for New York will be delivered early on Tuesday morning; whereas the other, by unusual expedition, may be delivered about noon on Wednesday. If—as is my own case—the person to whom the Brooklyn letter is directed, should be engaged at his daily occupation in New York, he will not receive his letter till after post hour on Wednesday, so that no answer can be sent till Thursday—a delay equally prejudictal to the interest and temper of the parties writing.

Why should not the Brooklyn and New York letters be delivered on the same day? If the Fukon ferry steamers are not sufficient, what forbids a contract with the Bricsson?

So. Brooklyn.

C. M. Ballard, Esq., died at La Grange, Ky., on

Total \$301,218 39

MARINE HOSPITAL AT QUARANTINE, ON STATEN
The effects of the long passages of vessels, last winter, is stated to have been felt at the Marine Hop.

Poetry Looking Up-A Financier Coming to

Inpressed as I am with the controlling influence which is exercised by the fine arts upon the direction and destiny of human affairs, it has given me infinite pleasure to witness the bountiful manner in which, from time to time, painting and statuary has been encouraged and rewarded by the councils of the nation.

the nation.

But while this acknowledgment is due to the dis cerning and worthy patrons of these noble arts, it is an equal source of humiliation and sorrow to behold the apparent apathy and indifference with which they seem to regard the incomparably more valuable

they seem to regard the incomparably more valuable creations of poetry.

To see them adorn the walls of the Capitol with the glowing revelations of the pencil, and decorate the public grounds with the costly chef d an arrows of the chisel, is an omen of good which will be hailed and applauded by all as a cheering piedge of the progress of refinement. But, whilst they lavish their thousands upon these immobile products of canvas and marble, and bronze, they offer no reward for the progress called more enduring and renowned ovations.

thousands upon these immobile products of canvas and marble, and bronze, they offer no reward for the more exalted, more enduring and renowned evations of the pen. No fostering hand from these high places has ever yet invited the Promethean fire of poetry to animate the history of our country, which, with all its harmony of form and wonder of proportion, lies asleep around the humble vault of Mount Vernon, ready to spring into lite and beauty at the first kindling touch of this genial inspiration.

It surely were a work of supererogation to introduce the proofs that crowd the records of the past to show how for above all others stands the "divine art" of poesy. What are the all paintings, statues, and regalla of Versailles, of Fontainbleau, and the Tuileries, compared with the "Marseilles Hymn?" What the kingly panoply of gold and gems heaped up in the Tower of London; what the collections of the Boyal Academy, or even the time-hallowed shrines of Westminster Abbey, when compared with the songs of Burns, and Dibden, and Campbell? Or what has the world that we would take in exchange for "Hail Columbia" and the "Star-Spangled Banner?" Well might the British statesman exclaim, "Let me but write the ballads of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws."

As far as the living, breathing, man is above the

"Let me but write the ballads of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws."

As far as the living, breathing man is above the cold, insensate marble that is made to represent him; as far as the radiant skies of summer are above the perishable canvas to which the painter has transferred their feeble resemblance, so far is poetry above all other arts that have their mission to console and elevate and inspire the immortal mind of man.

In view of these facts, and considering the lamentable paucity of patrictic songs in my distinguished and beloved country, and with the hope of being the humble means of arousing a proper public feeling upon this interesting subject, I have been induced to offer, and do hereby offer, the sum of five hundred dollars as a prize for the best National Poem, Ode, or Epic.

e rules which will govern the payment of this sum are as follows:

1st. I have selected (without consulting them) 1st. I have selected (without consulting them) the following persons to act as judges or arbiters of the prize thus offered, namely:
The President of the United States.
Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee.
Hon Charles Sumner, of U. S. Senate.
Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, do
Hon. James C. Jones, do
Hon. J. R. Chandler, of U. S. House of Representations.

Hon. Addison White, do do Hon. Addison White, do do Hon. Thomas H. Bayly, do do Hon. D. T. Disney, do do Hon. John P. Kennedy, Secretary of the Navy. Dr. Jno. W. C. Evans, of New Jersey. Dr. Thos. Saunders. Joseph Gales, Gen. R. Armstrong, of the Press.

Dr. G. Bailey, W. W. Scaton,

Dr. G. Bailey,
W. W. Scaton,
Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution.
Wm. Selden, late Treasurer of the United States.
Rev. C. M. Butler, Episcopal Church.
Rev. R. R. Gurley, Presbyterian Church.
Rev. S. S. Rozsell, Methodist Episcopal Church.
Rev. Mr. Donelan, Catholic Church.
2d. These gentlemen, or any three of them, are hereby authorized to meet at the Smithsonian Institute, on the second Monday of December next, at such hour as they may appoint, and there proceed to read and examine the various poems which may have been received, and to determine which of them is most meritorious and deserving of the prize. And I hereby bind myself to pay the sum aforementioned forthwith, to whoever they shall present to me as the person who has written within the time prescribed the best national patriotic poem, and upon their representation that he or she is an American citizen.

3d. All communications must be sent to me at Washington (post-paid), before the first Monday in December next, with a full and complete conveyance of the copyright to me and my heirs and assigns forever.

4th. I hereby bind and obligate myself to sell the

4th. I hereby bind and obligate myself to sell the

poems thus sent to me as soon as practicable, for the highest price, and to give the proceeds to the poor of the city of Washington.

5th. No poem will be considered as subject to this prize which shall not have been written subsequent to this date, and received before the first Monday in December next.

R. W. LATHAM. December next. Washington, Feb. 10, 1853.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1853.

Affairs in Central America.
[From the Gaceta de Costa Rica, Jan. 22]

GUATEMALA.

We yesterday received our files from Guatemala.
In a number of the Gaceta, (Dec. 10.) we notice a most excellent article on commercial and political affairs, applicable to all the States. We regret that our limited space will not allow us to insert it, but we will do so at the first opportunity.

The Guatemala government appears very little concerned about the preparations now being made by General Cabanas, who is about demanding satisfaction, and requiring it by force of arms. The Gaceta preserves, in this respect, the most complete

Gaceta preserves, in this respect, the most complete silence; and it is only from private letters that we learn that there is a probability of war between the two States. In the expectation of a declaration of hostilities, some eminent citizens of both countries have appealed to the personal mediation of Presbyter Don Jesus Maria Gutierrez, Curate of Esquipulas. This gentleman is called to this important and delicate negotiation not so much by reason of the sacred character with which he is vested, as by reason of the esteem and regard which he has deserved by his merits and virtues.

HONDURAS. Gaceta preserves, in this respect, the most

HONDURAS.

If we are to judge by the course adopted by the General President, by the dispositions taken with regard to the security of the frontiers, and by the recruiting of the troops of the State, the situation cannot but appear critical in the extreme; but, as we have already seid, the immobility of the Guatemala forces would induce the belief that matters will not take this extreme course. General Cabanas, we think, has too much experience to jeopardise the fate of the Assembly and of the future constitution. Assembly and of the future con

Assembly and of the fature constitution.

SAN SALVADOR.

We have papers from this State up to the 24th December. We see that the ideas of nationality, as they are understood by the representatives at the General Constituent Assembly, and that the principles proclaimed by the administration of Mr. Duenos, are now predominant. On the other hand, the national statute has been vigorously attacked in divers publications, signed by "Several Salvadorians."

The elections for Senators and Representatives have been effected with the utmost tranquillity—the result is entirely favorable to the government. If Mr. Duenos can count upon the decided co-operation of the legislative power, the future tranquillity of San Salvador will be insured, and the intrigues which we pointed out in a former number completely frustrated.

We were right in attributing a political significa-

We were right in attributing a political significa-

We were right in attributing a political signification to the reception of Mr. Hesse, charge d'affairs of Prussia, for we learn that the President of the State gave a magnificent ball in his honor, at which the British vice consul was present.

We have long since noticed in the Nicaragua Gazette certain North American publications, which, however, we never deemed worthy of serious attention, much less of refutation, although the name of Costa Rica is occasionally mentioned with disrespect, yet we have always thought it most expedient to answer such charges with contempt—a happy course. Order and tranquillity are the best answer to the outpourings of disappointment and envy. We were perfectly aware that the indefatigable Squier, much irritated at his former defeat, had become the lender of a coalition against Great Britain, Costa Rica, Mr. Crampton, and every one else who may be of an opinion different from that of the illustrious diplomat. Aiming, perhaps, at the Secretaryship of State, under the administration of General Pierce, he is virulent in his attacks upon Mr. Filluror's administration, and is, perhaps, the author of an article in the Gaceta which we commend to the perusal of our readers. It contains the following remarkable judgment on Costa Rica:

Costa Rica is nothing more nor less than a sort of Mosquito No. 2—practically a British colony, wherein a handful of petty dictators, exalted or reduced to nothingness by British agents, play a partsimilar to that of his Majesty Quago I.

No commentaries, we think, are needed, and the best answer we can give to all such insults is merely to reproduce them, and to let the shame fall upon those who publish them.

Telegraph Closed.—The New Bedford

TELEGRAPH CLOSED. - The New Bedford Mercury says that the telegraph office in that city was closed on the 9th instant, the lines being attached on mesne process. The Rhode Island Telegraph Company, the owners of the line, were to have a meeting in Providence, to vote on a proposition to sell all their property, \$5,600 being the amount which is offered.

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S FIRST APPOINTMENT.—
The Portland Advertiser states that President Pierce
"bus appointed Mr.Wm. R. Mitchell, of that city, his
coachman. He is a good whig, and as fine a fellow
as ever snapped a whip." The whigs call this a fortunate beginning, although the Advertiser does not
say whether Mr. Michell is a "hard" or a "soft"
shell whig.

The Plague in the West Indies. IMPORTANT ADVICE TO SHIPMASTERS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

A malignant and fatal fever having prevailed as an epidemic throughout the West Indies, during the past summer, and still continuing its ravages in many places. I consider it a part of my public duty to make known such remedies as have proved highly successful here, trusting that, through the extenive circulation of your journal, they may reach other infected districts, and, in some measure, alleviate the evil. I make no pretension whatever to medical knowledge, all my experience having been medical knowledge, all my experience having been such medical books as have fallen in my way. The emetic and purge I have found most beneficial in this tever, are those recommended in a work of Dr. W. Beach, of New York, on family medicine. As soon as the symptoms of the fever appear, such as headache, nausea, lassitude, pains in the limbs or back, &c., a powerful emetic should be immediately administered, followed, as soon as practicable, by an active purge, soaking the feet frequently in not mustard or ley water. If the relief be not speedy, and the blood tends to the head or bowels, causing internal heat or irritation, particularly in the latter, with cochess or unequal circulation in the extremities, there is danger of congestion, and recourse must be had at once to mustard poultices, commencing on the inside of the legs at both ancles, and removing them upwards, as the burning becomes insupportable, to the calves, the thighs, then to the wrists, middle and upper parts of the arms, and, should there be much pain in the head, to the temples, behind the ears, and on the back of the neck, bathing the head frequently with diluted camphorated spirits or new run; and during these applications, acidulated mueilaginous drinks should be freely given, and cooling applications, wet cloths, &c., applied to the bowels. Stronger mustard positices acquired at the sick bed, and from the perusal of ated spirits or new rum; and during these applications, acidulated mueilaginous drinks should be freely given, and cooling applications, wet cloths, &c., applied to the bowels. Stronger mustard poultices should be repeated on the outside of the legs and arms, if all danger of congestion be not removed, and any symptoms of fever still remain. The patient should be again freely purged with a mixture of clive and castor oils, with the addition of a little lime juice. When the fever breaks, quinine or some other tonic may be given; there is, however, little danger of remission. Bleeding may be necessary in extreme cases, and must be left to the discretion of the physician, although in most that have come under my notice, it has had no good effect.

This fever seems to act like a poison, received from the atmosphere into the system, and should be expelled as such, from the stomach and intestines, before it has time to corrupt the blood, a few hours delay often proving fatal. Those who fall victims to this disease, usually become putrid and discolored as soon as dead. By the above course of treatment, I have seen restored to health many patients who had already vomited black; and in the first stages, the timely application of the emetic and purge has frequently effected a cure. This fever runs from three to five days, and is so treacherous as often scarcely to declare itself on the surface, and requires the utmost vigilance and attention on the part of the nurse as well as the physician.

United States Commercial Agent. Cape Haytien, January, 1853.

Two Weeks Later from Chill.

Two Weeks Later from Chill. OUR VALPARAISO CORRESPONDENCE.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 31, 1852. The Release of the American Imprisoned for Killing a Chilian—The British Mail Steamship Line— Markets-The Clipper Grey Hound.

Christmas passed over in the most stupid, dull, and unentertaining manner. Some of the population went to church, some into the country, some (Anglo-Saxons) got comfortably tight; the French and native aristocracy gave their moustaches an extra twist, and swelled through the magnificent thoroughfares of this elegant city with an air of fashion and a je ne sais quoi style of puppyism which would have driven Brummell into fits, could be have seen it, and caused George IV. to hide himself in the nearest rat hole.

A stranger landing in this city is generally bewildered with admiration, when he contemplates the stern simplicity of the peons, clad in an antique flowing drapery, (a ragged blanket, and a pair of breeches without any seat,) the haughty, majestic "caballeros," (or, rather, different styles of moustaches, with men appended to them,) the soldier, ferocious in aspect, but commercially inclined-"a tion in war," when he can't run-"in peace a lamb, when he can make a rial or a glass of brandy; and last, but not least, the glorious "senoritas," with cheeks whose hue exceeds a baked apple, hair like the tail of the steed of Arabia, eyes melting like a liquid tallow candle, and a majestic gait which rivals the possum and beats the coon considerably. But, after residing here a short time, he finds that this apparently beautiful social fabric is a mere "whited sepulchre." The government and their dependents play the grab game openly and extensively; the priests, being religiously inclined, can't steal, but they bully and cajole the people, and write historical and scientific articles which would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, or the devil, for the purpose of raising the wind; and the lower classes steal, rob, swindle and cheat whenever they get a chance; and considering the remarkably small chance they have to make an honest living, you cannot blame them. when he can make a rial or a glass of brandy; and

I have but little local news to give you. The American who has been in prison so long, on suspicion of having killed a Chileno in self-defence, has at length been released, a formal demand having cion of having kined a Chileno in self-defence, has at length been released, a formal demand having been made by our most excellent minister, Mr. Peyton. Nothing but his firmness and the warm interest which he takes in everything concerning his own countrymen, prevented the man being shot without the iorm of a trial. As a contrast to this, the chief officer of the British steamer Lima, when she was last here, struck a Chileno over the head with a lanthorn. (The thickness of the skull prevented any material injury.) The Chileno was mutinous, and had just struck the third mate. Well, for this the mate was arrested, on board the steamer, by the Chilean authorities, went through the farce of a trial, and was sentenced to twelve months in the chain gang. The English here say "its a shame;" but no steps, I believe, have been taken to procure his release.

procure his release.

I fear that I shall have to weary you by a longer letter than usual; but before closing I wish to call your attention to the outrageous management of the English steam line between here and Panama. The your attention to the outrageous management of the English steam line between here and Panama. The enormous price of passage, the overbearing, and unaccommodating spirit displayed by the company's agents, deserve the severest reprobation, and are felt by every resident of this place. John Bull has a complete monopoly on this coast, and you well know what engaging sweetness and charm of manner, profuse liberality, and eager anxiety to accommodate, characterise that worthy personage when he has no competition. I might mention numerous instances of this, but time will not permit; so I will merely state one. A poor American captain, who had lost his ship off Cape Horn, being much engaged, sent a boy to the steam agency to buy a ticket; the boy, when asked the name, gave his own by mistake, purchased the ticket, and gave it to the Captain. The latter went on board and presented his ticket, the clerk told him it was not his name, and that he must go on shore. He the name, gave his own by mistake, purchased the ticket, and gave it to the Captain. The latter went on board and presented his ticket, the clerk told him it was not his name, and that he must go on shore. He appealed to the agent, explaining the circumstances; but although his friends offered that petty potentate \$100 bonus it was too tempting an opportunity for him to display his authority, and he compelled the Captain to go on shore, and he went to Caliao in a sailing vessel. The uncertainty and irregularity of receiving American letters and papers have caused some Americans to get up a petition offering \$25, coo per annum to the English company for carrying the American mails. This petition has been signed by numbers of foreigners here; but I can see no reason why this money, and a liberal appropriation lesides, should not be given to an American line of steamers running between here and Panama. Let some enterprising American capitalists take hold of the thing, and our government give it the encouragement which they are in duty bound to give, and there is no doubt that in two years the American line would run the English off the track, pay the owners a large profit, and cause proper respect to be paid to our llag, which now is almost daily insulted by these semi-berbarous "brothers of the sun and moon."

I would say, in justice to the captains and officers of the English boats, that none of my previous remarks are intended to apply to them; they are generally courteous and attentive to passengers; but they are completely under the control of the company's agents, and many of them complain bitkerly of the manner in which they are treated. As an instance of this, a short time ago the Captain of one of the boats, remonstrated with the steward about some decelication of daty, when the latter coolly told him that he knew his business and would not be interfered with; the captain pocketed the insult, knowing that if he punished the fellow, his "high mightiness," the agent, would come down on him.

With regard to

Indiana University.—By the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the State University at Bloomington, is divested of one half of her endowment. If this decision is sustained, we regard the University as destroyed. With the remainder it must drag out a sickly and unprofitable existence.—Indianapolis Sentinel, Ptd. 5.